· LIFE IN ORBIT

G. Dimov

(NASA-TT-F-16215) LIFE IN ORBIT (Scientific N75-17937 Translation Service) 5 p HC \$3.25 CSCL 06E

Unclas

Translation of "O zhizni na orbite", Izvestiya, No. 269, 17 Nov. 1974, Page 3.



NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546 FEBRUARY 1975

١.		t Accession No. 3. Recipient's Catalog No.
4.	NASA TT F-16,215	S. Report Date
"		February, 1975
	LIFE IN ORBIT	6. Performing Organization Code
7.	Author(s)	8. Performing Organization Report No.
	G. Dimov	10. Work Unit No.
۶.	Performing Organization Name and Address	11. Contract or Grant No. NASW-2483
	SCITRAN	13. Type of Report and Period Covered
ì	вох 5456	Translation
12	Santa Barbara, CA 93108	
	Sponsoring Agency Name and Address National Aeronautics and Space Washington, D.C. 20546	Administration 14. Sponsoring Agency Code
15.	Supplementary Notes	
	Translation of "O zhizni na or	bite", Izvestiya, No. 269, 17 Nov. 1974,
		, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12
	Page 3.	
16.	Abstract	
1		
	발경하는 100kg (1985년 1984년 1 1984년 1984년 1 1984년 1984년 1	
	A description is given o	f the Fifth conference
	of the joint Soviet-Amer	
)	space biology and medici	ne at Tashkent.
17	Key Words (Selected by Author(s))	18. Distribution Statement
'''	Kay Horos (Selected by Author(3))	10. Distribution Statement
		Unclassified - Unlimited
1		
1		
19.	Security Classif. (of this report) 20. Security (Classif, (of this page) 21. No. of Pages 22. Price
	VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VII	sirled
:		
1.0		

LIFE IN ORBIT

G. Dimov*

/3**

"How much has been done before us!", said Azvid Vinter to his colleagues, in inspecting the Ulugbek Observatory at Samarkand. Ulugbek was the legendary astrologer who, with surprising accuracy for the 15th century, calculated the motion of 1,018 stars. Prior to this, American scientists and their Soviet colleagues had visited Bukhar, the birthplace of one of the fathers of medicine, A. Vitsenna, and in jest called him the first space doctor, referring to the large group of problems which he studied a thousand years ago.

This was a tribute to the hospitality shown the scientists on Uzbek soil, but the following is not history, but a specific and pressing problem: "What have we done together the past year?" This question confronted the participants of the fifth conference of the combined Soviet-American working group on space biology and medicine, meeting in Tashkent.

The American group presented our delegation with the results of medical-biological studies in the "Skylab" and "Apollo" program as well as two color films — cell division in space, taken through a microscope, and studies performed on "Skylab". The

^{*} Izvestiya correspondent

^{**} Number in margin indicates pagination in original foreign text.

Soviet delegation presented their colleagues with material on similar studies on spacecraft in the "Soyuz" series, on the "Salyut-3" stations, the "Kosmos-605" biological satellites, and also the research program for "Kosmos-690". The American group noted the careful nature of the Soviet methodical processing, the relationship between biological research in space and general theoretical problems, and also the applied problems of public health on the Earth.

"This conference", said the leader of the group of Soviet scientists, N. Gurovskiy, to our correspondent, "concentrated attention on the results of flights of Soviet and American spacecraft and the agreement between American and Soviet methods of examining the cosmonauts".

The following is given as an example. At one of the past conferences, we agreed on a method for using negative pressure on the lower half of the body of the cosmonaut. This method is now used by both sides. Thus, we established that work on a combined program has been fruitful and we are now going further, solving one of the practical problems involved in the joint flight, set for July, 1975, of Soviet and American cosmonauts on the "Soyuz" and "Apollo" spacecraft.

The head of the Soviet delegation noted that the work of the Commission is being aimed more and more at future problems. This indicates that our cooperation in the conquest of space is becoming solidified and that there is good coordination of studies on medical-biological problems. This reflects the strengthened mutual understanding which characterizes other relationships between the USSR and the United States.

Translated for National Aeronautics and Space Administration under contract No. NASw 2483, by SCITRAN, P. O. Box 5456, Santa Barbara, California, 93108.